M Thirty Eminent Americans Adjudged Worthy of the Ball of Jame.

George Washington the Only Immortal Selected Unanimously... Grover Cleveland Did Hot Vote for Monroe... Edgar Allan Poe Rejected.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

New York, Oct. 13.—Thirty eminent Americans have been adjudged worthy of a place in the Hail of Fame, founded by Miss Helen Gould as an adjunct of the New York University. The committee appointed to choose the immortals has concluded its work, and by spring the tablets will be in place. The balloting developed many surprises and doubtless there will be much complaint, not of the selections made, but con-the treatment of candidates who

failed of nomination. Fifty-one votes were needed to elect, out of a total of 100. Those chosen, together with the votes, follow:

STATESMEN. George Washington mas Jefferson

	SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.
3	Ulysses S. Grant 9
	David G. Farragut
	Robert E. Lee 6
	SCIENTISTS.
	John James Audubon 6
	Asa Gray 5
	LAWYERS AND JUDGES.
	John Marshail 9
	James Kent 6
	Joseph Story G
	PREACHERS AND THEOLOGIANS.
ļ	Jonathan Edwards S
	Henry Ward Beecher 6
į	William E. Channing
	MUSICIANS, PAINTERS AND SCULP-
	Gilbert Stuart
	Horace Mann
ĺ	INVENTORS.

POETS AND AUTHORS.

Unanimous on Washington. The maximum number of votes cast was ninety-seven, and George Washington, as will be seen, was the only candidate to receive a unanimous election. The absence of Governor Roosevelt on the stump and of Andrew D. White and George E. Post in Europe reduced the numerical strength of the committee, and incidentally defeated several candidates who might otherwise be numbered among the immortals. Two classes, coming under the heads of "busi-ness men" and "missionari's and explorers," were rejected entirely, the highest number of votes east in either class being

thirty-five.
The Hall of Fame was first suggested last winter, and was made possible by a gift of \$100,000 to the New York University early in March by Miss Gould. The building is now about three-fourths completed, and is in the form of a colonnude, extending in a semicircular form from the Hall of Languages to the Hall of Philosophy. The structure is almost 200 feet above the sea level, and affords a commanding view of the most beau-

original intention to inscribe fifty of these upon the completion of the building, adding five at the end of every five years until the walls are filled.

the walls are filled.

The process of arriving at a decision in regard to names was rather intricate. In the first place, private citizens in all parts of the country sent in lists of candidate and from these and the suggestions made by different newspapers, 100 names were taken. An additional hundred was taken from the lists of more or less prominent citizens who had been invited to make nominations, and lifty-two others suggested by citizens who had been invited to make nemi-nations, and fifty-two others suggested by the judges themselves, brought the total number of candidates up to 22. This list was classified and sent to each of the judges and from it the selection was made. The committee selected to choose from the lists consisted of public men, authors, college presidents and professors and the savants of the East. The results, it is not too early to state, are unsatisfactory to many Amerito state, are unsatisfactory to many Americans, who have observed the experiment with interest. Complaint is made that the committee was not wholly representative and that in rejecting some of the names submitted for consideration the members were influenced by their environment and their political ideas

Rejection of Monroe.

One of the surprises of the competition was the rejection of the names of James Monroe. The author of the Monroe Doe-trine received but nineteen votes Mr. Cleveland, who nearly involved the United tiful part of the Hudson Valley, as seen from University Heights. On the walls will be placed 150 tablets, commemorating the deeds of Americans who have distinguished his support to this candidate, and not one themselves in some direction. It was the college president voted for him.

Patrick Henry, who made a memorable speech before the Virginia House of Delegates, received only thirty-nine votes. Thomas H. Benton polled even less, his being sixteen votes.

John C. Calhoun had the support of fortynine members of the committee, as did Andrew Jackson, while John Quincy Adams polled forty-eight votes, being tied with James Madison.

No engineers, architects, physicians or explorers were deemed worthy of recognition. James B. Eads, who built the big bridge over the Mississippi River at St. Louis, led the engineers with forty-two votes, or nine short of an election. Benjamin Rush, with the same number, stood at the head of the physicians and surgeons, while Judson and Daniel Boone led the explorers, with thirty-five and thirry votes, respectively. John Hopkins, regarded in Baltimore, as certainly, deserving of equal prominence among philanthropists with George Pea-body, received but twenty-three votes, while the name of Enoch Pratt was not even mentioned.

When it came to choosing from among the authors, former President Cleveland voted for Bryant, Cooper, Emerson, Irving, Longfellow, Motley and Webster, Edgar Allan Poe was strongly supported by Whitelaw Reid, but received only thirty-

seven votes.

The late Commodore Vanderbilt received more votes in the class of "business men" than did Commodore Perry and Decatur, who were listed among the "sallors and soldiers." Stonewall Jackson received scant consideration, although his old commander Robert E. Lee, had practically the unaul-mous support of the committee. It is in-

Ho Engineers, Architects, Physicians or D Explorers Deemed Eligible... An= other Ballot Will Be Recces= sary to Complete the List.

teresting to note that Mr. Cleveland, White- | necessity rejected before the balloting belaw Reid and most of the college professors

According to the balloting, America's strength has been in her statesmen and sol-diers, though even in that class the list is smaller than was expected.

This is the result by classes: Statesmen Inventors. Judges and lawyers Soldiers and sailors Philanthrophists

gan. One of these was Alexander Hamilton, the West India imperialist and finan-cier. His rejection caused much heartburning in the committee and a suggestion has been conveyed to Miss Gould that a similar memorial for Americans of foreign birth would be acceptable. Should this sug-gestion be adopted, a number of names of eminent men identified with the early histerr of the United States, including that of Father Marquette, will be submitted. As matters stand Miss Gould's original purpose has been defeated by the Commit-tee on Selection. Instead of fifty immortals only thirty have been selected, and the re-jection of some of the candidates has al-ready engendered had feeling over the project. No doubt, however, the rules will be modified to some extent and a second As the Hall of Fame is designed to in-clude the names only of native-born Ameri-cans, several names submitted were of donor of the Hall of Fame.

TRAIN CALLER BEN BROWN HAS VOICE LIKE DE RESKE.

Makes 450 Announcements a Day and Never Tires.

IS SELDOM HOARSE.

Possibly the only man in St. Louis whose calling is a profession and whose profession is his calling is Ben Brown of No. 1613 Califormia avenue. In his official capacity Brown has a speaking acquaintance with more persons than any man in the West er, to put it more accurately, every one who has occasion to travel to, from and through St. Louis is familiar with his form of speech. He is head train-caller for the Terminal Association, and his voice is his

Although he has occupied his present poion only three years he knows more out trains, how they run, where they go and when they start than anybody; and he says he does not sit up nights absorbing railway guides and time-tables.

Every day he is on duty—and that means every day—he announces to waiting passen-gers the departure of 150 trains from three points in Union Station, making 450 an-mouncements. Instead of wearing out his vocal chords the exercise seems only to strengthen them. If he should ever get tired of his present job he might procure one as fogborn on an Atlantic liner or take the place of some steam siren along the

Certainly no other man in the city can do as much talking in so loud a tone and keep it up day in and day out, and, strange to say, his tones are as soft and mellow as those of Edouard De Reszke. How he pre-serves the timbre of his voice was a secret

itil a Republic reporter got into his con-lenge the other night.

But it's a little too soon to tell that se-et. There's a good deal that goes before, id the story is best told by Brown:
"Two been in training for this work since was quite a young man," he said. "You e, I started out in life as a minstrel—a ember of one of the pioneer black-face member of one of the pioneer black-face companies of the country. After that I did vocal stunts with a circus; then drifted back into minstrelsy, and from that into the railroad business.

crailroad business. Calling trains is very much like singing public—only it's very different. In the st place one has to learn to face any d of a crowd, under any circumstances nd not get rattled.
"In the second place, one must thoroughly

Remarkable Journey in

One Month.

The automobile has superseded railroad:

and wagons in the affections of O. W. Ram

sey and W. C. Wagner, traveling salesmen

for St. Louis wholesale houses, whose route

Southern Missouri. They have just returned

from a trip of 1.000 miles through the

ing made the trip in a 2,300-pound automo

bile, which carried 1,000 pounds of baggage. The trip consumed one month, less than

half the time required when they traveled

by the railroad and in wagons from stations

The trip, made as an experiment, which

neither of the salesmen thought would

prove satisfactory, was so successful that both men have decided to go over their ter-

ritory in automobiles after this year. They

are perhaps the first salesmen in this coun-

oad to cover a territory in rural districts, where the roads are so bad that they are

impassable for wagons in some places. Cer-tainly they are the first men in Missouri to invade the country towns in the horseless carriage. Mr. Ramsey talked enthusiastical-ly of his trip to a Republic representative.

Tuesday Is Registration Day. Tuesday, October 16, will be registration day in Alton. A strong effort is being made to secure a large registration by the lead-ers of both parties.

. Tibbetts, who ran the machine, Mr. ner and myself left St. Louis on Tues-

to inland towns.

through the mountainous section of



EEN BROWN. Chief train caller at the Union Station.

understand the principles of enunciation— every word must be intelligible as far as it can be heard. To accomplish this it is necessary to pronounce each syllable dis-tinctly, and at the same time connectedly. "Another thing. If a caller talks too fast he is not understood; and talking too slow is even worse. Some men make the mistake of screaming. That, too, does more harm than good—and the man doesn't last long, either. than good—and the man doesn't last long, either.

"You will observe that I call in my natural voice, as loud as may be necessary, but always in a natural chest tone. In singing it would be the barytone register.

"When I announce a train you observe that persons get right up, pick up their belongings and start for the proper track. Not ence in fifty times does any one come and ask me to repeat the directions. That is because I tell them all that is necessary, including the main stations along the road and the number of the track on which the and the number of the track on which the train is standing. They hear every syllable and take it all in. Then they get up and go.

"I do not refer to a time-table once a morth, except to note changes in schedules, but I can give the route of every train that leaves St. Louis to the end of the line, and I'll treat if you ever catch me calling stations in the wrong order.

"Do I ever get hourse? Hardly ever, and when I do I get over it in almost no time.

"I'll tell you a secret. The best remedy for hoarseness, or colds of any kind, is sait, plain table sait. When I wake up hoarse I eat a handfull of sait. That makes me thirsty and I drink lots of water. The water works out through the pores and the co-d is cone. I have never been hoarse for more than three hours.

"To I like my tab? Well I means and the

more than three hours.
"Do I like my job? Well, I guess yes!"

ONE THOUSAND MILES FISHING, FROM TWO IN AN AUTOMOBILE. POINTS OF VIEW.

Three St. Louis Specialists St. Louis Salesmen Complete a Spend a Day in Submarine Investigation.

When ordinary mortals club together and have several baskets of grub and bottles and things, and, incidentally, some fishing rods with tackle, and then go forth in the morning when the sun is painting things red and sit all day on the bank of a tinkling stream with a book in the water, the operatton is called fishing.

The other day three persons, who in various degrees are disciples of Escalaplus, did the very same thing, and they called it a scientific investigation of submarine life. It all depends on the point of view. Now, these gentlemen were Doctor Rich-

ard Summa of No. 2637 North Tenth street,

who is a specialist on molars; F. C. Meyer

of No. 2759 Lafayette avenue, who mixes drugs, and Fred W. Duenckle of No. 2634 Russell avenue, who is an artist and a chemist, They went out last Saturday when ther folks were still sleeping equipped in regulation fashion, with the addition of a collection of pinchers, magnifying glasses and drugs and sketch books. They indended to study some aquatic specimens.

Over in Hlinois they sat on the banks of the Washout River, which is about fifteen miles or so southwest of St. Louis, and ansled for specimens. But the specimens to study some aquatic specimens were coy and developed a most annoying tendency to eat the balt cast out to them without sampling the hook. Then quoth one disciple unto another: "Methicks my hand must be unsteady from rising too early from my ccuch. Hand me the aqua

"Mr. Tibbetts, who ran the machine, Mr. Wagener and myself left St. Louis on Tuesday, September 4, traveled over our route and got back to St. Louis on Tuesday, October 2. Jur trip was the most remarkable one ever made in an automobile. We climbed hills with a pitch of 6 degrees, forded several shallow streams, ran over roads of loose boulders, over clay roads so soft that the vehicle sank in the mud to the axles, but we always managed to pull out all right.

"The roads were so bad in some places that we had to cover them with boughs of trees and run the machine over them. The machine not only carried us and our baggage where wagons traveled, but also where wagons could not travel, as the numbers we passed stuck in the mud evidenced. The propelling power of the machine is gasoline, which we were able to procure at all towns along our route.

"The trip was successful in every respect. We saved time, transportation charges, and traveled when we felt inclined. We did not have to get un at all hours of the night to catch trains. We did not have an accident on the trip, and the carriage returned as sound as when we stated, with the exception of the tires on the rear wheel, which were cut by the sharp rocks. The last 150 miles of our journey the machine traveled on the rims of the rear wheels. Our route was through the following towns: De Soio, Billica, Hillsboro, Potosi, Mineral Point, Bismark, Doe Run, Ironton, Centerville, Tip Top, Van Buren, Salem, Waynesville and Rolla. And when the aqua vitae, which is golden brown and froths beautifully, had disap-peared, another of the faithful who is in-vestigating scientifically life submarine, said: "Ab, glorious scene, What a land scape!" And then he turned from his com-

said: An, giorious scene, what a landscape!" And then he turned from his companions with a bottle of the clixir of life
in his hands, and as it gurgled gently down
his throat he murmured ecstatically:
"Beautiful! Beautiful! Ah, what a grand
sight!"
Later in the day when one of the scientific gentlemen had spread the collation on
the ground some one produced a tiny timid
thing which he alleged was a fish. After
careful examination the gentlemen decided
that it was a fish, and Doctor Summa proceeded to pry open the creature's jaws and
he brought back some peculiar-looking
things which he says are fish teeth. The
druggist then tried the efficacy of various
concoclions, and when the little thing was
dead the artist sketched it.

In the evening the solemn trio returned to
town and when their friends inquired for
their spoils they said they had been engaged in investigating submarine life.

Could not do me the good Peruna did. I had catarrh of the throat very had. It is now entirely gone, and I feel like a different person." Miss Katic Klein, b. 5 Bartmer avenue, St. Louis, Mo. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for free catarrh book.

PARISIENNE'S BADGER GAME FAILED BECAUSE THE TEXAN HAD THE DROP.

Colonel Julius G. Tucker Tells of a Thrilling Experience He Had in Paris With a Former Well-Known New York Society Woman-He Covered Her Accomplice With His Gun.

Paris, Oct. 12.—(Copyright, 1900, by W. R. Hearst.)—Colonel Julius G. Tucker of Brownsville, Tex., late United States Consul at Martinique, and for twenty-five years United States Commissioner for the Western District of Texas, has had many interesting incidents in his picturesque ca-reer, but in his estimation they all pale before the splendors of a recent experience which he had in this city at the hands of a New York woman This woman was once the wife of a well-known millionaire cigar manufacturer, deserted her husband and children, and was afterward married in London to the handsome Cuban, with whom

she eloped. Colonel Tucker served with distinction in the Confederate service. He has faced bul-lets and women's eyes as United States Commissioner. He learned something of life in Martinique, and he has lived long enough in New York to have his eye teeth cut. In his recent trip to Europe he hore a personal letter from John Hay, Secretary of State, commending him to the courtesy of diplomatic and consular offices of the United States. But it was in Paris that he met with the strange experience which, in his expressive language, "out Fayne Moores

A Story With a Moral. "I am willing to give you the particulars of my experience, as it may serve as a warning to other traveling Americans," said Colonel Tucker yesterday, pulling at his side Colone Tucker yesterday, pulma at its long sliky white mustache, "but out of consideration for the family of the beautiful woman who tried to 'rope me in,' I will not divulge her name. For her husband's sake and the sake of her children, whom she has disgraced enough already, God knows, it is better not to print her name.
"I arrived in New York on December 17.

on my way to this city, where business connected with the French Government called me. I had obtained a circular letter of introduction from Secretary of State Mr. John Hay, which I incidentally showed to an acquaintance. This gentle-man asked me on Christmas Day to ac-company him to the house of his father-inlaw. There was a large family party in the house. After dinner I was requested to show the letter to the father-in-law, and when that gentleman had carefully perused it he asked me if I would do him a Thinking it was a business matter, I

assented willingly, upon which the old man seems like a Godsend that you should be going to Paris at this time. Let me see you to-morrow morning, and I will then tell you how you can be of service

Story of a Lost Daughter. man seated at a table with a lawyer. The lawyer withdrew, and the door was locked. Then the old man told me the following

story:
"I have three daughters, all married. "I have three daughters, all married. My youngest daughter has always been my favorite. She was married to a wealthy business man of this city, and has three children, the oldest of whom is a girl is years old. My married daughter had everything that a woman could wish for, lived in good style, had her horses and carriages and servante, and, in fact, never knew the difference between one dollar or a hundred. It happened that her husband was away from the city, and a tempter came along in the shape of the black sheep of a prominent family of this city, a disreputable character, who had brought ruin upon two families already.

"This secondrel induced my daughter to elope with him, leaving her husband, children and home, and went to Paris. She had a considerable sum of money, and took along all her valuable wardrobe. Her husband, returning and finding his wife gone, at once applied for a divorce, which was granted, in the meantime I foliowed the couple to Paris and induced my daughter to leave her betrayer. I took her to Rome. There the fellow followed us, had clandestine meetings with my daughter and induced her to return with him to Paris, whereupon I returned home.

A Scheme to Save Her. My youngest daughter has always been my

A Scheme to Save Her. "Now my daughter writes to me that she is married to the man, but that he is so jealous that she is virtually a prisoner—that she is not permitted to leave the house unless accompanied by her husband, who even has a detective employed to watch her."

her?

"With tears in his eyes the father handed me a cablegram, it read as follows:

"Dear Papa—I send best wishes for Christmas, Go see my children and get them for me. I am heartbroken.

"Now, continued the old man, the favor I want to ask of you is to get my daughter away from her husband. Send her here and wire me what steamer she is on. I will meet her at the pier and take her down South and place her fin a sanitarium. I will report that she was irresponsible when she ran away and will keep her there several months. When she has been cured I will bring her back to New York, and I believe her family will then receive her with open arms. As she is not permitted to communicate with any one except a female cousin in London, I will give you a letter of introduction to her, and will also write to her to assist you in the matter.

"I told him that if I had not given him my promise I would never undertake the commission, but that I was a man of my word and that I would stand by my promise, though I confessed that I did not like the job. I told him I must have a full power of attorney to act in the case, and the lawyer drew one up and the old man signed it.

A Fatherly Plot to Save. "With tears in his eyes the father handed

A Fatherly Plot to Save.

"The father met me next morning at the pier with the letters of introduction he had promised, and I satied for Antwerp, determined to do my best to restore the erring and, as I supposed, repentant, woman to termined to do my best to restore the erring and, as I supposed, repentant, woman to her friends in this country.

"I arrived in Paris on January II and engaged rooms at the Hotel Chatham, one of the principal hotels in Paris. The rooms I engaged were a parlor and bedroom.

"On the morning of the 12th I was waited upon by the superintendent of the Western Union Cable Company, who informed me that he had received instructions from the home office in London to place the cable at my disposai. I immediately placed myself in communication with the lady in Longel in Communication with the lady in Longel i

don, telling her of my arrival in Paris, sending her my letter from her uncle and requesting her to advise her cousin of my presence in the Hotel Chatham and tell her to communicate with me. I also reserved a letter, consisting of eight pages, from the father, which had been mailed after I left. In this letter it was left discretionary with me whether to show it to his daughter on the whether to show it to his daughter on the woman I was going to rescue from the woman I was going to rescue from the hosband.

The Plot Begins to Work.

"On Tuesday morning a man called with

The Plot Begins to Work.

"On Tuesday morning a man called with a letter from her. She wrote that she had heard from her cousin in London, but that she was so closely watched by her husband, who was very jeaions, that she could only leave the house on Wednesdays and Fridays between the hours of 2 and 5 p. m. She asked me to let her know through the bearer, who was reliable, when it would be convenient for me to receive her in my rooms. I replied in a few sentences that I should expect her in my parlor the following day. Wednesday, at 2.

"I went that night with a friend to see a champion game of billiards at Vignau's parlors, and, not knowing what might happen before I got back, I took my pistel out of my trunk and cleaned it and loaded!

When I returned from the billiard parlor early in the morning I put the weapon in a bureau drawer. It was well I did so, "Next morning I arranged all the papers I needed on the center table of my parlor and then sat down to wait for 2 o'clock and the lady. I did not have long to wait.

Enter: Distressed Female.

"One of the beliboys of the hotel brought the lady to my room. I arose to receive her and simply closed the door, without putting it on the latch. The lady walked rapidly across the room, wringing her hands, saying that she was so frightened and nervous that she did not know what to do, because, she said, she was afraid her husband might come and find her there. To which I replied: "Madam, I do not see how it would be possible for your husband to come here. He does not know me, and certainly does not know that I am in Paris, and at this hotel, and, moreover, permit me to inform you that this is a parior where any lady may come to visit me without laying herself open to scandai."

"I noticed that her nervousness disappeared as if by mazic, and she remarked: I understand you have a letter for me from my father?" I hunded it to her, remarking that I also held a power of attorney from her father, which I desired her to read, and that I also had a letter which her father had left optional with me to show her or not.

"Well," said she, 'we will have a good Enter: Distressed Female.

her or not.
"Well," said she, 'we will have a good deal to talk about. I will take off my hat and cape."

Studying the Actress

Studying the Actress.

"I handed her her father's letter. As she sat reading i., with a cynical smile on her face. I had an opportunity to study her features. She was a tall woman, well dressed, but with a coarse face, upon which vice and dissipation had left indelible traces, I had met such before in the course of my career, and I knew them through and through.

traces. I had met such before in the course of my career, and I knew them through and through. "After finishing reading her letter she arose, saying it was very warm, and after walking twice across the room she opened the door of my bedroom, and to my amazement walked in. She stood before a pier glass arranging her hair, but my amazement turned to consternation when she reentered the parlor, took up her cape and bonnet and carried them into the bedroom, placing them on a bureau.

"She then returned and resumed her seat, taking up the letter from her father directed to me.

"While she read the first page I arose, went into my bedroom, quickly opened my bureau and put my trusty revolver in my hip pocket. She could not see this, as the bureau was hidden by the door. I the gathered up her cape and bonnet and started to carry them back into the parlor. "She met me in the doorway, barring my passage. There was a strange look in her eyes, a look which would have moved me when I was younger and less versed in the ways of the world and of women without character.

A Clever Invitation.

A Clever Invitation.

"You look tired," she said, "Why don't you lie down upon the bed and rest? I will sit by you." But I pushed her rather rudely aside, remarking that I was not tired. I closed the bedroom door, deposited the cape and bonnet upon the table and sat down. She also took her seat again and resumed reading.

"Well," I thought, "this is going to be a Fayne Moore case, and no mistake. I Fayne Moore case, and no mistake. I suppose her so-called husband will soon make his appearance, and then there will be some fun.
"Involuntarily my hand wandered to my
hip pocket, and a great sense of relief
came over me at the knowledge that I was
armed.

hip pocket, and a great sense of relief came over me at the knowledge that I was armed.

"In the meantime I was watching the woman out of one eve, while the other watched the door. After she had finished reading the letter she began the conversation by asking me what proposition I had to make, to which I replied by telling her the plan her father had outlined in New York, and said, further: 'If you will come here twice a week for two weeks you can bring enough clothes to take along. You can go into the lady's room who has charse of this floor, and leave them there until you have enough, at which time I will purchase the necessary trunks, and upon a certain Friday will accompany you down to Antwerp, from which place a steamer sails every Saturday for New York. I will purchase a first-class ticket for you, and cable your father, who will receive you in New York upon your arrival and at once proceed with you down South, as before stated. To all of this she had serious objections to offer, and finally said she would think the matter over and give me an answer at a future meeting."

Looking for the Husband.

"This conversation had lasted about an hour, during the latter part of which I as

Looking for the Husband.

"This conversation had lasted about an hour, during the latter part of which I detected her several times, looking furtively toward the door and listening for a footstep. I wanted to be rid of her, arose anisaid: 'Madame, I do not see that I can do anything more to-day, so we had better adjourn until next Friday, If convenient.' She arose likewise, donned her cape and bonnet and went as far as the door, which was a jar, and there she stood, talking about her plans for the possession of her children, etc.

"I divined her purpose perfectly. She was holding me in conversation while waiting for the husband. She had consumed about twenty minutes in this way, when the door was flung suddenly open, a man entered, turned about and shut the door. The woman ran across the room, scream-

lowed me, he said.

"This was too much for me.

"You miscrable dog!" I cried. You attempt to throw the blame on the woman whose life you have wrecked!

"As I uitered the last words he suddenly leaped forward and caught me by the throat, but I was prepared, I three off his hand, made one step backward, drew my pistol and covered him.

"Just crock your finger now," I said, and I will blow your miscrable heart out."

"The look of consternation and fear which passed over his face is impossible to describe.

You have the advantage of me,' he said "You have the advantage of me,' he said howkily.
"I pointed to the door and told him to get out. He told the woman to come with him, but she whimpered and said she wanted to stay with me. I looked over my shoulder and told her to get also, and they went out together. I then discovered that he had locked the door when he entered, for he had to turn the key to get out semin.

again.
"I hired a detective to watch the woman, and he soon reported that she was a thoroughly disceputable person. Her sarry about her husband's fealousy, was, of course, only a part of the good old badger game."

WOMEN TO VOTE

Idaho's Fair Ones to Follow the Lead of Their Colorado, Utah and Wyoming Sisters.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Denver, Colo., Oct. 13.—The women of Idaho will for the first time exercise the privilege of voting at the next presidential election in November. Their sisters in Colorado, Utah and Wyoming have already voted in one presidential election. It is expected, however, that hardly more than 50 per cent of the female vote of these four States will go to the polls. Very few of the ties, and in the majority of cases the wife votes the same way as her husband, Sisters follow the lead of their brothers or fathers or the political judgment of their closest male friends.

Practical politicians of these four States say that woman suffrage is a small factor in determining the result of an election, as the vote is distributed proportionately that cast by the men. In 1896 voting by the women was a novelty, and nearly the full strength was brought out at the polls. Many women who voted in 1895, however, will not take the trouble to go to the polls in 1990. They have found out all about it. The novelty has worn off. They take little

Experience has shown that women vote according to sentiment and not entirely acbe given credit, if credit is due, for securing are opposed to it, and Republicans are about evenly divided.

In Colorado the female vote is cutting some figure in its opposition to the return of E. O. Wolcott to the United States Sen-

of the Mormon Church, and will vote as directed by the relicious leaders, and it is from their support of the institution of polygamy that the greatest difficulties in eradicating it have arisen.
In Idaho it may be expected that a large

proportion of the women will vote at the coming presidential election, owing to this being the first exercise of their privilese in a national election. About one-third of the residents of Idano are Mormons, especially in the southern portion of the State, and the same influences that prevail in Utah will control here.

In Wyoming the women follow the nat-ural influence of their domestic life, and their ballots are distributed proportion-ately. Wyoming will probably give its elec-toral vote to the Republican ticket this year. Throughout the four States the women

are organized lato Republican and Demo-eratic clubs, and it will be found that the officers of these clubs are as a rule the same women prominent heretofore in "prog-ress" clubs of various descriptions. The State committees of all parties see that there women's clubs are furnished with male speakers and that the officers receive every assistance possible in organiz-ing and getting out the vote. There is a general apathy among the women of all there States as to the outcome, except those who are seeking office. The most active women's political club is the one in Colorade, which has its headquarters in Denver, and of which Mrs. I. G. Clarke is president. and of which Mrs. I. G. Chirke is president.

Mrs. Clarke is an active, energetic woman, a good organizer. Her Democracy is of
the most enthusiastic description, and she
is doing as much as any of the politicians in the effort to stem the tide of Republican

The various Baptist Association.

The various Baptist churches in Alton and vicinity will send a large delegation to the Baptist General Association of Illinois, which convenes at Centralia on Tuesday. The delegation will be headed by the Reverend Doctor S. A. McKay, president of Shurtleff College; Comptroller L. A. Abbott, and Dean A. A. Kendrick of the Shurtleff School of Divinity, Alton divines will take a prominent part in the programme.

TO COMPLETE ARMORY FOR BATTERY "A."

Public-Spirited Citizens Asked to Purchase Shares in the Association.

Public spirited men who have at heart !

shell of an elegant armory at the corner of Grand avenue and Hickory street. There remains to be built a twenty-foot wall round the whole lot, a glass and steel roof over the drill ground, and the whole needs to be furnished. The idea is to give Light Battery A a home which will compare favorably with that of the Seventy-first Regiment in New York City.

ment in New York City.

In 1897 the St. Louis Light Artillery Armory Association was incorporated with the following officers: H. S. Potter, president; W. F. Nolker, vice president; Joseph Franklin, secretary: A. L. Shapieigh, treasurer; and the following Board of Directors: Breckinridge Jones, C. H. Huttig, G. C. Hitchcock, J. B. C. Lucas and G. W. Brown.

Public spirited men who have at heart the interests of Battery A will raise an additional sum of \$50.000 to complete the armory on Grand avenue.

"It will take some time," said A. L. Shapleigh, treasurer of the association, to a Republic reporter, "but that battery has earned the best of housing, and we are going to see that it gets it."

The building as it now stands has cost \$55.600, and there has been constructed the shell of an elegant armory at the corner of Grand avenue and Hickory street. There Having given up all hope of ever getting

taxation, but furnished with light heat and jainitor service.

Apart from the fact that St. Louis is manifestly in need of a well-constructed armory, members of the association feel that the city should do something for the organization which was complimented for its service during the Spanish-American War by Major General Brooke in a letter to Captain F M. Rumbold, which reads:

"It gives me great pleasure, in answer to your letter, to state that I had the highest opinion of your lattery. It was one of the best batteries in the service, and though not in action during the war, it certainly would have given a good account of itself. The discipline and instruction were such as to make this fact very apparent. I am very truly yours,

"Major General."

PREDICT TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

IN FOUR STATES. Secretaries of the American Board of Foreign Missions Believe the Dynasty Is Doomed.

has come and gone, and its impress upon the religious thought of the city is deep and lasting. In addition to delegates and and lasting. In addition to delegates and visitors there was a large representation from the other denominations of the city, especially of those interested in foreign mission work. The convention reached its climax on Thursday, when China and its missions were discussed. The presence of missionaries like the Reverend Mark Williams and the Reverend William P. Sprague of Kaigan, the Reverend Edwin E. Aiken and the Reverend Charles A. Stanley of and the Reverend Charles A. Stanley of Tien-Tsin, and the Reverend Charles E. Ewing and Virginia C. Murdock of Pekin, added much to the enthusiasm of the occa-

The Reverend Doctor Burnham's address of welcome was fittingly responded to by President Capen, who, among other things, said: "It is most interesting to examine the list of the annual meetings of the board went as far west as New York City. In 1847 it went west to Buffalo in 1855 to Chica-go, in 1881 to St. Louis, and now it is here again. It is also interesting to note that the early missionaries went abroad from the East, but more and more, year by year, this great Western world is supplying the brave men and women that are crossing the seas and carrying the cross every-

Home Secretary Doctor C. H. Daniels made an able presentation of the interests of the home field. He said that forty missionaries have been sent to their several fields in the last year, twenty-nine of whom were women. He called special attention to the fact that of the 5.604 Congregational churches, nearly 1,200 are reported as va-cant, and that probably 1,500 have a mem-bership averaging less than twenty-five persous; that of the remainder, many did not contribute to the support of the work as might be expected. He made a special ap-peal, therefore, to prosecute the Twentieth Century fund with all possible vigor in the

suing year. Predicts Evangelization of Chins. But, as before stated, the interest of the necting centered in foreign missions, and the Reverend Doctor James L. Barton was the first secretary to report. Here are a few of the most interesting paragraphs of "The Pacific is fast becoming the high-

way of nations; great steamers are finding new paths and bringing peoples, once remote, into close and frequent communica-tion with the world's great centers; com-merce is multiplying its salls on these wa-ters and giving value to its lands and pen-ters and giving value to its lands and penters and giving value to its lands and peo-ples, once almost unknown. In consequence the missionary work in these islands be-comes more accessible and assumes added interest and importance. The work of the board in the Hawaiian Islands, started fourscore years ago, and that in Micronesia, nearly half a century ago, is seen thus to play into a plan of divine providence that bears upon great nations and the whole Oriental world."

"Just now a great revolution is in prog-ress in the Far East, and the eyes of all nations are fixed upon it; the counselors of the nations are busy shaping its course. The Government of China has sought to cut loose from everything foreign, and to lead the nation back to the seciusion of ancient days. Foreign arts, foreign learning, foreign representatives. ancient days. Foreign arts, foreign learning, foreign representatives, foreign faith—all are to go, not so much because of their character as because they are foreign, and seem to threaten the customs of a thousand generations. In other words, it is a revolt of Oriental conservatism against all forms and forces of progress and Western life and thought.

"The great Powers have protested, and "The great Powers have protested, and have sent their armies and navies to make the protest more effective. True, their aims are political, and their actions more or less selfish; still, it is all the outworking of the will of God. Upon the chessboard of the Powers there is an unseen hand that controls all movements and determines the final issue. The outcome, therefore, will not

The American Board of Foregn Missions | be the heightened power of Russia or Germany, not the greater glory of England or America, but the deliverance and evangelization of China's millions, and the prevalence of the kingdom of God in all that

populous Oriental world. "The Boxer movement, though at first only local, soon spread itself over nearly the whole of the North China mission field. Native Christians were attacked in their homes, robbed of their property, driven into exile and slain, and the whole region filled with terror and confusion. No exact reckoning can be made of the number of reckoning can be made of the number of native Christians who have perished, but it has reached hundreds and thousands. The blow is stunning, but we remember the history of the church in the earlier days and are consident the storm will leave the field for missionary effort broadened, and the opportunities almost limitiess. It is ours to win this field for the kingdom of God."

The address of Secretary Judson Smith, D. D., though covering the same general ground as that of Doctor Daniels, still had and emphasized some points perhaps a little more strongly. Speaking of the future of the Chinese Government, Doctor Smith

"The doom of the dynasty and of the "The doom of the dynasty and of the anti-foreign policy it embodies is pronounced. No diplomacy, no force of arms, can save them, and, should the Powers wish to prolong their life, they will find themselves fighting against fate. The future, on whose borders we stand, and whose features we are helping to shape, will reveal a new China, facing progress and learning Western arts and the Christian faith. And that will be a new world, with a glorious destiny before it."

Doctor Smith outlined the present situa-

tiny before it."

Doctor Smith outlined the present situation of the mission field of the American Beard in China thus:

"South China has thus far happily escaped all serious trouble. In North China, the great storm center, the losses, both of property and life, are beyond calculation. In Shan-Si our entire force of missionaries, five men, five women and five children, have In Shan-Si our entire force of missionaries, five men, five women and five children, have been slain. The thirty-five imprisoned in Pekin have been delivered, but the mission property in and around that city has been laid waste. The same is true of Pao-Ting-Fu and Tien-Tsin. It will require time and vast sums of money to replace the property destroyed, but we believe the church will furnish it."

Touching upon the question of the re-sponsibility of the missionaries as to the great uprising, Doctor Smith had this to

ture and its infirmities, set down every slip and fault, and we are safe in saying that,

and fault, and we are sate in saying that, not one of them, nor all of them together, gives any rational explanation for this great anti-foreign outbreak in China. President Angell, two years United States Minister to China, says: 'My opinion is that missionary activity alone would not have involved foreign Powers in any serious trouble with China.'"

In outlining the course to be pursued, Doctor Smith said: "We have met a stunning blow, great losses have come upon us, and there is a temporary check, but it is no crushing disaster. It is the Rull Run and the Fredericksburg of our campaign; the Wilderness, Richmond and Appomattox lie before us. And all the voices of earthly wisdom, and all the trumpets of the skies, and all the examples of Christian history and the blood of our martyred dead, summon us to the state. of Christian history and the blood of omartyred dead, summon us to these lat and greater deeds until the night is go and China is won."

MR. SPRAGUE SAYS